



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

MAIL

[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date:

OCT 28 2004

IN RE:

Applicant:

[REDACTED]

APPLICATION:

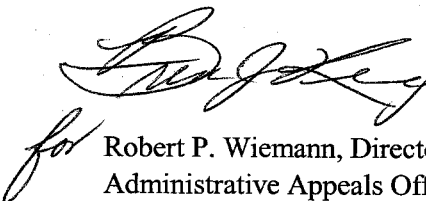
Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

Self-represented

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.


for Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

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DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of El Salvador who is seeking Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254.

The director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish her qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods.

On appeal, the applicant asserts her eligibility for TPS and submits documentation in support of her claim.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant is eligible for TPS only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national, as defined in section 101(a)(21) of the Act, of a foreign state designated under section 244(b) of the Act;
- (b) Has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that foreign state;
- (c) Has continuously resided in the United States since such date as the Attorney General may designate;
- (d) Is admissible as an immigrant except as provided under § 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under § 244.4; and
- (f)
 - (1) Registers for Temporary Protected Status during the initial registration period announced by public notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, or
 - (2) During any subsequent extension of such designation if at the time of the initial registration period:
 - (i) The applicant is a nonimmigrant or has been granted voluntary departure status or any relief from removal;
 - (ii) The applicant has an application for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which is pending or subject to further review or appeal;
 - (iii) The applicant is a parolee or has a pending request for reparole; or

- (iv) The applicant is a spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.

The phrase *continuously physically present*, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means actual physical presence in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of brief, casual, and innocent absences as defined within this section.

The phrase *continuously resided*, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of a brief, casual and innocent absence as defined within this section or due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside the control of the alien.

The phrase *brief, casual, and innocent absence*, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means a departure from the United States that satisfies the following criteria:

- (1) Each such absence was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;
- (2) The absence was not the result of an order of deportation, an order of voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure without the institution of deportation proceedings; and
- (3) The purposes for the absence from the United States or actions while outside of the United States were not contrary to law.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. On July 9, 2002, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until September 9, 2003. A subsequent extension of the TPS designation has been granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, with validity until March 9, 2005, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he or she meets the above requirements. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS). 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a). The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. To meet his or her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

On December 10, 2002, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her residence in the United States as of February 13, 2001, and her physical presence in the United States from March 9, 2001, to the date of filing her application. In response, the applicant submitted some evidence in an attempt to establish her

continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. The director, however, determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish her eligibility for TPS and denied the application on May 13, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant states that the reason for her appeal is because she needs to work legally in the United States. She also states that she did not have any proof in her name for the years 2000 and 2001, because she did not have any legal documents. In addition, she submits the following documentation on appeal: a copy of a letter dated June 5, 2003, from Ms. [REDACTED] Assistant Plant Manager of Fisherman's Pride in Newark, New Jersey, who stated that the applicant was hired by her company on July 23, 2002; a copy of the applicant's bank account summary dated June 6, 2003; a copy of a letter dated June 6, 2003, from Maria Urquillia and Rene Argueta, who stated that the applicant had lived with them during the year 2001; copies of her earnings statements from Ruggiero Seafood, Inc., in Newark, New Jersey, reflecting her pay from March 8, 2003 to May 23, 2003; and copies of a lease agreement made on July 1, 2002, for an apartment at [REDACTED]

The statements provided by Ms. [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED] regarding the applicant's claimed presence in the United States are not supported by corroborative evidence. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some type of contemporaneous evidence to support these assertions; however, no corroborative evidence has been provided to cover the requisite time periods for Salvadoran TPS. Affidavits from acquaintances are not, by themselves, persuasive evidence of residence or physical presence.

It is also noted that the lease agreement for her address on East Kinney Street is not signed by the landlord, Mr. [REDACTED] and thus, does not appear to be a binding document. Further, the date of the lease agreement, her hire date with Ruggiero Seafood, Inc., the date on her bank account statement, as well as the dates on her earnings statements, all post-date the time period for residence and continuous physical presence. The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b). It is determined that the documentation submitted by the applicant is not sufficient to establish that she satisfies the residence and physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

Although a Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative, has been submitted, the individual named is not authorized under 8 C.F.R. § 292.1 or 292.2 to represent the applicant. Therefore, the applicant shall be considered as self-represented and the decision will be furnished only to the applicant.

An alien applying for TPS has the burden of proving that he or she meets the requirements enumerated above and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of section 244 of the Act. The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.